

THE MINTER-BOWEN REPORT, PART II

Colleges' Achievements in Recent Years
Came Out of the Hides of ProfessorsBy W. JOHN MINTER
and HOWARD R. BOWEN

Our review of trends relating to people in academe—students and members of the faculty and staff—reveals some of the difficulties associated with the conduct of mass higher education in a time of rapid inflation.

The country's colleges and universities, in the last few years, were educating a huge and highly varied student population, many members of which were not fully prepared for college and many of whom were concentrating on narrow and specific vocational objectives.

At the same time, revenues, though rising dramatically, never quite kept pace with the costs, and the result was a kind of chronic poverty.

Yet, through struggle and ingenuity, the higher-education enterprise held together.

The students were educated, research and public-service responsibilities were carried out, and most institutions could look back with some frustration but also with pride on the late 1970's and early 1980's as a time of considerable achievement.

That achievement, however, came to a large extent out of the hides of the faculty members.

Students

Despite the many predictions of an enrollment drop around 1979, when the number of 18-year-olds would begin to decline, the widely heralded event failed to materialize.

Total enrollment in all institutions of higher education from 1977-78 through

1: Total enrollment

	Total enrollment	1-year change	Estimated full-time equivalent
1977-78	11,286,000	+ 2.5%	8,415,000
1978-79	11,260,000	- 0.2%	8,361,000
1979-80	11,570,000	+ 2.8%	8,562,000†
1980-81	12,096,000	+ 4.6%	8,915,000†
1981-82	12,322,000	+ 1.9%	9,044,000†

† Estimated by the authors
SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

1981-82 increased as shown in Table 1. Over this period, more than a million additional students were added to total enrollment, and more than half a million to full-time equivalents. Moreover, data regarding freshman applications indicated a continuing, healthy interest of young people in higher education, although the number of freshman applicants as of February, 1982, was about 2 per cent lower than the number in February, 1981.

The trend in enrollment differed somewhat for different types of institution. Growth in recent years was concentrated primarily in the two-year colleges. However, no category of institution experienced severe enrollment losses.

The figures in Table 2, showing percentage changes in enrollment from 1980-81 to 1981-82, tell the story.

Those data do not lead to confident predictions about future enrollment. In all of

our studies of trends in higher education, we have followed the practice of reporting up-to-date facts and have resisted the temptation to predict the future.

Also, the data conceal great differences among individual institutions. Some have lost enrollment, others have gained, and some have held steady.

However, it is evident that enrollment in

2: Enrollment changes

	Private	Public	Public and private
Universities	0.0%	+ 1.0%	+ 0.8%
Other 4-year institutions	0.0%	- 0.3%	- 0.3%
2-year colleges	+ 12.0%	+ 4.6%	+ 5.0%
All institutions	+ 0.9%	+ 2.0%	+ 1.8%

most institutions has held up reasonably well; otherwise, there would be much more financial distress than we have found.

We have learned from past studies that when institutions lose enrollment in any given year, they make strenuous efforts to correct the shortfall. Thus, the incidence of declining enrollment tends to affect different institutions, and few experience prolonged declines.

Trends in the characteristics of the students were mixed.

Generally, throughout the 1970's, the institutions reported that the ability level of entering students remained fairly steady as measured by rank in high-school class, but declined as measured by College Board and American College Testing Program scores.

As the decade wore on, however, there was increasing concern about various student characteristics, including especially their secondary-school preparation. Those problems persisted into the 1980's.

In response to our most recent queries about students, chief academic officers and chief student-affairs officers reported the changes in secondary-school academic preparation that are shown by the figures in Table 3.

As the figures show, the great bulk of institutions reported no change (that is, no improvements over the deplorable conditions prevailing in the late 1970's), or they reported a continuing decrease in high-

school preparation. Only a small proportion—less than one-sixth—indicated that the situation was improving.

Our respondents also commented on the attitudes, behavior, and achievement of their students. Some of the trends they reported were negative or at best controversial. They said, for example, that orientation to careers and consciousness of grades and credentials were still on the rise, that orientation toward liberal learning, interest in contemporary affairs, and political activism were on the wane, and that use of alcoholic beverages was increasing. On the other hand, the respondents told us that conscientious work, general academic achievement, and participation in extra-curricular activities were gaining, and that drug use was on the decline. Those reports are not surprising to anyone in touch with the academic world. They suggest that recent trends in attitudes, behavior, and achievement on the part of students are persisting and appear to be fairly stable.

Faculty and Other Staff Members

The number of faculty members employed in higher education probably did not decline from 1979-80 to 1981-82.

3: Preparation for college

	better	Worse	No change
Public institutions			
Reading	16%	33%	47%
Writing	14%	36%	46%
Mathematics	15%	31%	47%
Humanities and social studies	9%	19%	59%
Sciences	14%	25%	53%
Private institutions			
Reading	15%	30%	53%
Writing	13%	36%	49%
Mathematics	14%	24%	58%
Humanities and social studies	7%	19%	64%
Sciences	9%	20%	62%

Note: Percentages for "Don't know" and "No answer" have been omitted.

though the evidence is somewhat mixed. The most detailed available figures are presented in Table 4. The figures were compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics; they refer to full-time instructional faculty members on 9-month or 12-month contracts.

The figures indicate that the number of

4: Number of faculty members

	1979-80	1980-81	Change
Private			
Universities	32,900	33,400	+ 1.5%
Other 4-year institutions	69,900	69,300	- 0.9%
2-year colleges	4,800	5,600	+ 16.7%
All types	107,600	108,200	+ 0.6%
Public			
Universities	91,500	90,600	- 1.0%
Other 4-year institutions	113,900	112,800	- 1.0%
2-year colleges	83,400	84,500	+ 1.3%
All types	288,800	287,800	- 0.3%
Private and public			
Universities	124,500	123,900	- 0.5%
Other 4-year institutions	183,800	182,100	- 0.9%
2-year colleges	88,200	90,000	+ 2.0%
All types	396,400	396,000	- 0.1%

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS
"TENURE AND BENEFITS" 1979-80 AND 1980-81

full-time faculty members is declining slightly in all types of institutions except private universities and two-year colleges.

They do not necessarily mean that wholesale layoffs are occurring. Reductions in force of about 1 per cent a year or less can easily be achieved through normal attrition. Moreover, since the figures refer only to full-time faculty members, they do not reflect the recent increases in the number of part-timers. Thus, we judge that the total faculty, in full-time equivalents, has been growing from 1979-80 to 1981-82 at the rate of about 1 per cent a year.

Just as enrollment growth has been greatest at two-year colleges, the growth in the number of faculty members has also been the greatest at those institutions.

Our tentative conclusion is that the ratio of faculty members to students has not changed much in recent years, but that the ratio of full-time faculty members to students has declined. That change, though not pronounced, will be regarded by many as a negative indicator.

Significant changes in faculty turnover have been occurring. For most types of institution, the percentage of the faculty leaving each year has been declining. This suggests that in a tight labor market faculty members are holding onto their jobs.

5: Tenured faculty members

	Private		Public	
	1979-80	1981-82	1979-80	1981-82
Universities	57%	58%	62%	64%
Comprehensive institutions	64%	64%	63%	64%
Selective liberal-arts colleges	67%	69%	—	—
Less selective liberal-arts colleges	48%	49%	—	—
2-year colleges	—	—	64%	69%
All institutions	54%	55%	63%	67%

Along the same line, the percentage of faculty members on tenure has been slowly creeping up. The figures in Table 5 show changes in the tenure percentages.

Considering the fact that faculty turn-

Continued on Following Page

Next: the Learning Environment

This is the second of a four-part series by W. John Minter and Howard R. Bowen on trends in American higher education. Part III will deal with the learning environment. Part IV will present a financial analysis and the authors' conclusions.

Mr. Minter is a higher-education consultant in Boulder, Colo., and Mr. Bowen is professor of economics and education at the Claremont Graduate School.

This Minter-Bowen report continues, in a new format, a series of six studies published over the period 1975 to 1980.

Their previous reports were: *Private*

Higher Education, published by the Association of American Colleges in 1975, 1976, and 1977; *Independent Higher Education*, published by the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in 1978 and by the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities in 1980; and *Preserving America's Investment in Human Capital*, published in 1980 by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

Colleges' Achievements: Out of the Hides of Professors

Continued from Preceding Page

over has declined, it is clear that the institutions have been keeping a tight lid on the granting of tenure, and changes in the tenure percentage have been small—but greater in the public sector than in the private.

Faculty compensation (salaries plus fringe benefits) increased substantially from 1979-80 to 1981-82.

The institutions made a tremendous ef-

6: Faculty compensation

	1979-80†	1980-81†	1981-82‡
Average compensation			
Private institutions	\$23,872	\$26,159	\$28,275
Public institutions	25,965	28,392	30,975
All institutions	25,412	27,793	30,240
1-year change			
Private institutions	+ 8.1%	+ 9.6%	+ 8.1%
Public institutions	+ 9.2%	+ 9.4%	+ 9.1%
All institutions	+ 8.9%	+ 9.4%	+ 8.8%
Consumer Price Index	+ 12.6%	+ 11.2%	+ 10.8%

SOURCES: DATA FOR 1979-80 AND 1980-81 ARE FROM NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, "TENURE AND BENEFITS" 1979-80 AND 1980-81. DATA FOR 1981-82 ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF SURVEYS BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES.

fort to improve the financial position of the faculty. But the forces of inflation were more powerful than the increases in dollar compensation, and the slow deterioration of the economic position of faculty members that had persisted over most of the 1970's continued.

The figures in Table 6 show the average compensation of full-time faculty members on nine-month contracts, and percentage changes from year to year. The percentage changes are quite similar for various types of institution.

Trends in working conditions for the faculty have been quite different in public, as compared with private, institutions.

Such prized amenities as secretarial assistance, research support, and professional travel have been cut back in the public sector but have been expanding in the private.

Similarly, teaching loads, measured in classroom hours, numbers of students, and other duties, have been increased substantially at many public institutions, while they have been increased only slightly in the private sector.

Those trends are among several indications that recent conditions in the public sector have been slightly more stringent than in the private sector.

Our data on faculty members suggest that the financial situation in American

7: Salary increases

	Change since 1979-79		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82‡
Professional staff†			
Faculty	+ 7%	+ 16%	+ 26%
Administration	+ 8%	+ 18%	+ 30%
General-service staff†	+ 9%	+ 19%	+ 32%
Consumer Price Index	+ 12%	+ 26%	+ 36%

† D. Kent Halstead, National Institute for Education
‡ Estimated by the authors

higher education has become increasingly tight—and the squeeze has been felt mainly by the faculty.

The number of faculty members relative to students has held fairly steady, but faculty turnover has declined, the percentage

on tenure has slowly inched up, the use of part-time faculty members has increased, faculty compensation in constant dollars has continued the steady decline that began in the 1970's, and the working conditions for faculty members have become gradually less favorable, especially in the public sector.

Faculty members are not the only people on the payrolls of academic institutions. Total salaries and fringe benefits of members of the administrative and general-service staffs cost almost as much as total faculty compensation.

In recent years, administrative salaries in current dollars have risen somewhat more rapidly than faculty salaries, and the salaries and wages of general-service staff members have risen still more rapidly.

Percentage increases in staff compensation are shown in Table 7.

As those figures show, compensation increases for general-service workers have almost kept pace with the Consumer Price Index, administrative salaries have fallen somewhat behind the C.P.I., and faculty salaries have fallen substantially behind.

Professors, Deans, Presidents Leaving Northwest in Wake of Budget Cuts

By BARRY MITZMAN

SEATTLE

Because of deep cuts in state spending for higher education in Oregon and Washington, some faculty members and administrators are leaving the region for more lucrative jobs elsewhere.

Observers here are afraid the flow of resignations and early retirements, though still just a trickle, may increase in the coming months to a full-fledged "brain drain."

"A decade from now, this year will be viewed as a turning point," says William Lulo, an economics professor and chairman of the faculty senate at Washington State University. "We may see the removal of a large proportion of our senior people, and that has to change the character of the institutions," he says.

In one week in March, two college presidents in Oregon resigned.

Kenneth F. Light, president of the Oregon Institute of Technology, said his decision to step down had been "precipitated by the very low priority assigned higher education in the state budget."

Gerald Leinwand said in his letter of resignation as president of Western Oregon State College that budget cuts had made his job "utterly frustrating and unproductive."

At the University of Washington, three academic deans have quit since February, two of them blaming budget problems.

"I'm being asked to destroy the

place," said George Schatzki in resigning as law dean at the University of Washington. Although Mr. Schatzki will remain on the law faculty, he says the University is "slowly deteriorating into mediocrity, at best."

Faculty members also are looking elsewhere, especially in high-demand fields such as the health sciences and business.

Of the 70 business professors at Washington State University, 7 have recently resigned and at least 20 are considering better-paying offers from other universities, according to Rom J. Markin, dean of business and economics.

Says Mr. Markin of his faculty: "They've got their feet over the gunwales, just waiting to jump ship."

Desertion may seem the wisest course, given the Pacific Northwest's foundering economy. Depression in the forest-products industry has brought hard times throughout the region.

And times have worsened lately. Dropping wheat prices have hurt farmers. Money-losing airlines have cut back their orders for new aircraft, forcing layoffs at the Boeing Company, Seattle's largest employer.

As business activity has declined, so have tax revenues, threatening to create huge state budget deficits.

Since January, 1981, legislators have convened twice in Oregon and three times in Washington to raise taxes and curtail spending. The successive budget cuts suffered by in-

stitutions of higher education have been less severe than had been feared, but they have been sizable.

In Washington, both two-year and four-year institutions lost about \$78 million—or 6.8 per cent of the state funds originally appropriated for the 1981-83 biennium.

In Oregon, four-year colleges and universities have seen their 1981-83 state funds slashed by more than \$24 million—about 7.7 per cent below the levels originally proposed by Gov. Victor Atiyeh. The governor's proposal represented an increase of only 2.5 per cent over 1979-81, says William Lemman, vice-chancellor of higher education.

Institutions in both states have responded by cutting back on maintenance, materials, travel, and support staff; gutting extension programs; limiting enrollment; and leaving vacant positions unfilled.

Mr. Lemman estimates that Oregon's eight state colleges and universities have already eliminated 300 academic positions and 110 other jobs.

Scheduled salary increases for faculty members have been delayed in Washington until June 30, 1983—the last day of the biennium. Institutions in Oregon are making similar salary adjustments, some by encouraging faculty members to take unpaid leaves.

Washington has thus far avoided eliminating academic programs or laying off tenured professors, but Oregon has not. The University of Oregon,

for example, has disbanded its School of Community Service and Public Affairs, eliminating administrative positions and dispersing faculty members among other programs.

Western Oregon State College has been forced to dismiss 12 tenured and 4 nontenured professors. Some legislators have urged that the 2,900-student college be closed.

In both states, many observers say, money woes have hurt morale among faculty members and administrators. Predictably, some are bailing out.

"I did not expect to be faced with a series of continuing budget reductions," says Jared E. Hazelton, explaining his decision to resign after just 18 months as dean of the Univer-

sity of Washington's Graduate School of Public Affairs.

"If the steady erosion in budget support of the past two years continues," he says, "it's difficult to see how the school will be able to hold its own, much less move forward." Mr. Hazelton is leaving in July to become president of a research organization in Texas.

The faculty exodus may increase this fall at many Washington institutions, because of a change in state retirement rules. To ease the budget-cutting process, legislators have made it possible for many professors in their mid-50's to retire early with full benefits—if they leave before the end of this year.

More Campuses Emphasize General-Education Courses

BALTIMORE

The "overall academic climate" on college campuses has become more supportive of general education in the last three years, according to a new report.

More and more institutions are shifting their emphasis "away from narrow specialization and professional training toward broader educational purposes," increasing the number of general-education courses required for graduation and changing the content of some of them.

"The traditional emphasis on rational thinking is gaining renewed attention today, as opposed to the stress on 'relevance' and 'narcissism' " that characterized higher education in the 1960's, it says. Institutions are also giving "greater attention to the basic skills of writing and mathematics," according to the report, which was released by the Association of American Colleges at a recent conference on general education.

In general education itself, the report says, institutions are moving away from a "smorgasbord" approach and placing greater emphasis on "a limited menu featuring a more balanced meal." The report, which is based on a survey of about 270 colleges and universities that were reviewing or revising their general-education programs, says more than 85 per cent of those institutions now offer "a limited range of courses" for students to meet breadth requirements, while about 55 per cent offer

interdisciplinary "core" courses.

About 60 per cent of the four-year institutions allow students to take general-education courses at any time during their undergraduate years, rather than requiring that those courses be introductory.

The study found that more than 75 per cent of the academic administrators and about 70 per cent of the faculty members had developed more favorable attitudes toward general education during the last three years. Students' attitudes did not change.

The report attributes the new outlook of administrators to the fact that they "have an institution-wide view that allows them to become aware of deficiencies, and they are more likely to be connected with the national debate about general education."

The report says the change in faculty attitudes may have come about because faculty members are "front-line observers" who see students' academic inadequacies. The report speculates that faculty members may be doing more undergraduate teaching and may now see a greater need for general education.

It concludes that even with changing attitudes and curricular revisions, "the general-education 'revival' is still in its infancy."

The report, *Reforming General Education: A Survey*, by Jerry G. Gaff and Thomas Klein, is available for \$3 prepaid from the Association of American Colleges, 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington 20009.

Long Beach Orders Review of Women's Course

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

California State University at Long Beach has ordered a review of a women's-studies course that women from an evangelical Christian group claim is promoting lesbianism.

Faculty members in the women's-studies program have agreed under protest to the review by a faculty curriculum committee, seeing it as a challenge to their academic freedom, according to Sondra Hale, director of the program.

The review of the course, "Women and Their Bodies," was ordered by Simeon J. Crowther, dean of the school of social and behavioral sciences, after a meeting between President Stephen Horn, aides of three conservative state legislators, and Jessica Reynolds Shaver, a representa-

tive of the evangelical group. The group, which says it wants to root out the teaching of deviant sexual behavior in schools, apparently sent some members to sit in on the course and to interview students outside the classroom about its content.

They later met with Ms. Hale, Mr. Crowther, and other university officials about what they said was the course's lesbian orientation.

They were upset by some of the material used in the course, particularly a recommended textbook, *Sapphistry: the Book of Lesbian Sexuality*, by Pat Califia.

They also complained to state legislators. Gordon Browning, administrative assistant to Sen. H. L. Richardson, a conservative Republican, said his office had received 25 books,

films, and slides from the course that he found questionable.

Mrs. Shaver said some of the students interviewed by her group "were surprised and offended" by the course, and "two of them were scared by the bias" toward lesbianism. University officials said they had received no complaints about the course from students.

Mr. Crowther said he believed the course would win the curriculum committee's full support.

But he and other campus officials said they were troubled by the criticism. "This is my first experience with an organized attempt by off-campus interests to offer criticism of our curriculum, and I find this whole exercise unnerving," Mr. Crowther said.

—JACK MCCURDY

FACT-FILE

CREF's Investments of Its Faculty Pension Funds

Following is a list of investments of faculty pension funds by the College Retirement Equities Fund, in common stocks and securities convertible into common stocks, showing the number of shares held and the market value at the end of 1980 and 1981 calendar years.

	December 31, 1981		December 31, 1980	
	Shares	Market value	Shares	Market value
Aerospace				
Boeing	685,000	\$15,412,500	285,000	\$12,575,625
Cessna Aircraft	568,510	12,365,093	868,510	22,364,133
Raytheon	733,510	27,414,936	366,755	40,343,050
Subtotals		\$55,192,529		\$75,282,808
Air transport				
Delta Airlines	500,000	\$ 7,350,000	150,000	\$8,850,000
Northwest Airlines	200,000	5,400,000	200,000	4,750,000
Subtotals		\$12,750,000		\$13,600,000
Aluminum and other nonferrous metals				
Alcan Aluminum	2,935,000	\$67,505,000	3,006,000	\$89,949,500
Aluminum Company of America	1,050,000	26,906,250	525,000	31,303,125
AMAX	215,800	10,187,100	—	—
Dome Mines	100,000	1,525,000	—	—
Inco	716,113	10,204,619	22,800	464,550
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical	1,875,984	28,608,756	1,875,984	42,678,636
Martin Marietta	900,000	32,400,000	600,000	43,575,000
Newmont Mining	40,000	1,725,000	—	—
Phelps Dodge	122,500	4,119,063	51,200	1,926,400
Phelps	106,000	2,600,000	—	—
Reynolds Metals	856,400	20,553,600	856,400	30,188,100
\$4.50 cum. conv. 2nd pfd. B	21,000	1,050,000	21,000	1,515,948
Subtotals		\$207,364,388		\$251,801,359
Banks				
BankAmerica	1,450,000	\$ 30,812,500	1,250,000	\$37,812,500
Barnett Banks of Florida	28,500	648,375	19,000	560,500
Chase Manhattan	400,000	21,550,000	300,000	14,437,500
Citicorp	2,204,000	55,651,000	2,304,000	55,872,000
Continental Illinois	377,000	12,488,125	377,000	11,781,250
First Chicago	570,000	10,972,500	645,000	10,078,125
First City Bancorporation of Texas	—	—	115,000	6,066,250
Manufacturers Hanover	586,000	20,876,250	641,000	20,992,750
Mercantile Texas	448,971	13,525,279	427,311	15,116,160
J. P. Morgan	255,700	13,743,875	100,000	5,162,500
Northwest Bancorporation	58,000	1,377,500	—	—
Security Pacific	200,000	8,150,000	200,000	6,875,000
Sun Banks of Florida	185,000	3,422,500	185,000	3,098,750
Wells Fargo	762,584	19,445,893	722,400	20,588,400
Subtotals		\$712,563,797		\$806,441,885
Beverages				
Anheuser-Busch	85,000	\$3,495,625	—	—
Associated Coca-Cola Bottling	141,000	6,803,250	79,300	\$ 2,597,075
Coca-Cola	1,906,400	66,247,400	1,906,400	63,626,100
PepsiCo	1,259,278	45,806,237	1,259,278	34,315,326
Hiram Walker Resources	25,000	484,375	—	—
Subtotals		\$122,336,687		\$106,538,901
Broadcasting				
ABC	448,600	\$15,252,400	430,300	\$11,564,312
Capital Cities Communications	146,600	10,811,750	158,000	9,282,500
CBS	584,700	\$27,700,163	584,700	27,846,338
Metromedia	70,100	11,216,000	185,000	18,592,500
Taft Broadcasting	200,000	6,550,000	100,000	2,637,500
Subtotals		\$71,530,313		\$69,923,150
Business services				
H&R Block	100,000	\$3,800,000	100,000	\$2,325,000
Computer Sciences	10,000	131,250	—	—
A.T. Cross (Class A)	100,000	5,400,000	100,000	3,550,000
Deluxe Check Printers	200,000	5,625,000	200,000	10,700,000
Kelly Services	100,000	4,400,000	85,500	2,778,750
Parker Pen	200,000	2,850,000	200,000	4,100,000
Purrolator	270,000	9,720,000	200,000	6,700,000
Subtotals		\$31,928,250		\$30,753,750
Chemicals and textiles				
Allied	490,414	\$21,516,914	576,630	\$30,848,705
Conv. deb. 7.75%, 6/15/05	\$6,000,000*	4,927,500	—	—
American Cyanamid	157,300	4,561,700	—	—
Diamond Shamrock	400,000	10,150,000	87,600	3,098,850
Dow Chemical	1,150,000	30,167,500	405,000	13,010,625
E. I. duPont de Nemours	1,454,087	54,164,741	1,454,087	61,071,654
W. R. Grace	200,000	9,150,000	—	—
Hercules	1,100,000	24,887,500	1,100,000	25,300,000
International Minerals & Chemical	175,700	5,688,287	175,700	11,508,350
Monsanto	841,800	59,031,225	841,800	57,768,525
PPG Industries	425,000	16,043,750	700,000	28,525,000
Stauffer Chemical	920,000	20,470,000	920,000	21,735,000
Union Carbide	992,944	51,012,498	932,287	46,847,422
Subtotals		\$311,791,615		\$296,315,131

* Per value

	December 31, 1981		December 31, 1980	
	Shares	Market value	Shares	Market value
Construction and mining equipment				
Caterpillar Tractor	1,702,900	\$94,510,950	1,827,800	\$106,012,400
Conv. deb. 5.5%, 6/30/00	\$6,350,000*	6,921,500	\$6,350,000*	7,191,375
Subtotals		\$101,432,450		\$113,203,775
Construction materials and homebuilding				
Armstrong World Industries	1,284,500	\$21,515,375	1,284,500	\$18,304,125
Jim Walter	320,000	6,200,000	320,000	9,600,000
Masco	100,000	3,700,000	—	—
National Gypsum	100,000	2,150,000	—	—
U.S. Home	50,000	687,500	—	—
United States Gypsum	300,000	10,050,000	300,000	9,900,000
Subtotals		\$44,302,875		\$37,804,125
Containers				
Bell	74,504	\$2,505,197	—	—
Continental Group	905,000	29,638,750	905,000	\$29,525,625
Crown Cork & Seal	100,000	3,000,000	100,000	2,837,500
National Can	100,000	2,125,000	—	—
Owens-Illinois	305,000	9,035,625	305,000	7,777,500
Subtotals		\$46,304,572		\$40,140,625
Cosmetics				
Avon Products	1,000,000	\$30,000,000	1,245,000	\$42,485,625
Chesebrough-Pond's	357,600	12,069,000	348,600	9,804,375
Gillette	277,000	9,348,750	277,000	7,758,000
International Flavors & Fragrances	170,000	3,315,000	170,000	3,867,500
Revlon	102,800	3,148,250	102,800	4,934,400
Conv. deb. 4.75%, 4/15/87	\$10,105,000*	8,033,475	\$10,105,000*	11,747,062
Revlon International Finance, conv. deb. 4.75%, 6/15/83	\$10,995,000*	10,335,300	\$10,995,000*	15,310,538
Subtotals		\$78,249,775		\$84,905,500
Drugs				
Abbott Laboratories	287,500	\$7,762,500	—	—
American Home Products	2,357,000	86,030,500	2,357,000	\$66,290,625
American Hospital Supply	100,000	3,837,500	—	—
Baxter Travenol Laboratories	379,000	12,696,500	100,000	5,287,500
Bristol-Myers	485,000	25,765,625	385,000	19,394,375
Forest-McKesson Hospital Corporation of America	225,900	7,737,075	—	—
Johnson & Johnson	1,597,500	59,307,188	470,500	46,932,375
Eli Lilly	632,000	35,392,000	67,700	4,315,875
Merck	575,000	48,731,250	250,000	21,187,500
Pfizer	428,900	22,838,925	—	—
Richardson-Merrell	—	—	100,000	3,750,000
Schering-Plough	1,200,000	33,600,000	1,000,000	40,500,000
SmithKline	326,500	22,079,562	204,900	16,392,000
Squibb	395,800	12,962,450	150,000	4,425,000
Sterling Drug	100,000	2,225,000	—	—
Upjohn	315,700	16,968,875	165,700	11,184,750
Warner-Lambert	1,400,000	31,150,000	1,100,000	22,137,500
Subtotals		\$436,912,700		\$268,507,000
Electrical equipment				
Burndy	610,000	\$11,742,500	305,000	\$11,933,125
Emerson Electric	810,700	36,785,513	810,700	29,590,550
General Electric	2,857,200	163,931,850	2,857,200	175,003,500
General Signal	50,000	1,931,250	—	—
Gould	1,133,600	25,647,700	1,133,600	28,906,800
International Telephone & Telegraph	2,281,035	67,860,791	2,385,700	71,571,000
Conv. pfd. H \$4.00 cum.	—	—	24,200	1,331,000
McGraw-Edison	588,000	21,168,000	788,000	28,368,000
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	1,220,000	56,490,000	920,000	54,280,000
Square D	310,300	8,959,912	310,300	8,998,700
Thomas & Betts	267,400	15,509,200	193,000	9,843,000
Westinghouse Electric	340,400	9,680,200	140,400	4,159,350
Subtotals		\$428,706,916		\$423,985,025
Electronics				
AMP	300,000	\$15,262,500	300,000	\$15,562,500
Augat	514,950	13,002,488	343,300	13,989,475
Amel	8,000	269,000	—	—
AVX	48,500	672,937	100,000	3,050,000
General Instrument	73,000	3,230,250	—	—
Harris	100,000	4,112,500	—	—
Intel	918,750	20,671,875	968,750	38,992,188
M/A-COM	200,000	5,050,000	—	—
Motorola	150,000	8,862,500	100,000	7,300,000
National Semiconductor	515,850	9,865,631	515,850	20,762,962
Plantronics	300,000	4,875,000	300,000	6,525,000
ROHM	121,800	3,897,800	121,800	5,694,150
Texas Instruments	224,000	18,032,000	224,000	27,048,000
Subtotals		\$107,704,281		\$138,924,275
Food and related products				
Archer Daniels Midland	100,000	\$ 1,925,000	—	—
Beatrice Foods	1,116,700	20,100,500	494,300	\$9,515,275
Beatrice Foods Overseas Finance, N.V.	—	—	—	—
Conv. deb. 6.25%, 8/01/91	\$400,000*	\$341,000	\$400,000*	333,000
N.V. conv. deb. 7.25%, 11/01/90	\$1,150,000*	1,127,000	\$1,150,000*	1,224,750
Consolidated Foods	617,300	19,444,950	444,000	10,656,000
Dart & Kraft	914,800	46,426,100	914,800	39,793,800

	December 31, 1981		December 31, 1980	
	Shares	Market value	Shares	Market value
Food and related products (Continued)				
General Foods	911,100	\$28,927,425	765,000	\$23,141,250
General Mills	100,000	3,587,500	—	—
Hershey Foods	50,000	1,800,000	—	—
Kellogg	331,200	7,452,000	331,200	6,706,800
Nabisco Brands	25,000	778,125	—	—
Pillsbury	55,000	2,179,375	—	—
Quaker Oats	212,600	7,600,450	6,500	198,250
Ralston Purina	1,132,000	13,584,000	1,132,000	11,886,000
Subtotals		\$156,273,525		\$103,455,125
Food stores				
Albertson's	588,600	\$15,597,900	588,600	\$11,919,150
American Stores	181,000	5,339,500	181,000	3,688,875
Circle K	100,000	1,175,000	—	—
Dillon	503,848	11,273,599	484,526	7,449,587
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea	816,000	3,162,000	816,000	4,284,000
Kroger	200,000	7,575,000	355,600	12,179,300
Lucky Stores	1,056,700	27,474,200	1,056,700	22,983,225
National Convenience Stores	780,147	10,338,829	780,147	11,799,724
Safeway Stores	456,500	12,097,250	456,500	13,923,250
Southland	394,664	12,530,582	561,064	11,501,812
Conv. deb. 5%, 7/15/87	\$1,805,000*	1,624,500	—	—
Subtotals		\$106,088,960		\$101,011,423
Forest products				
Boise Cascade	262,700	\$ 8,997,475	262,700	\$ 8,964,638
Champion International	473,700	9,355,575	348,300	8,533,350
\$4.00 cum. conv. pfd. C	38,500	1,554,438	—	—
Evans Products	38,246	969,305	219,100	4,464,162

in Common Stocks and Securities, 1980 and 1981

	December 31, 1981		December 31, 1980			December 31, 1981		December 31, 1980			December 31, 1981		December 31, 1980	
	Shares	Market value	Shares	Market value		Shares	Market value	Shares	Market value		Shares	Market value	Shares	Market value
Leisure-time Industry (Continued)					Petroleum-domestic					Tobacco				
Warner Communications					Ashland Oil	100,000	\$ 3,125,000	100,000	\$ 4,062,500	American Brands	139,400	\$ 5,122,950	—	—
Warrants	19,325	\$ 381,669	—	—	Atlantic Richfield	1,599,600	74,981,250	780,600	49,665,675	Philip Morris	700,000	34,125,000	—	—
					Cities Service	550,000	25,300,000	100,000	4,775,000	R. J. Reynolds	571,700	26,941,363	—	—
Subtotals		\$108,971,141		\$99,534,440	Conoco	—	—	1,187,700	77,645,887	Subtotal		\$66,189,313		
Machinery-farm, industrial, and related industry					Petroleum-domestic					Trucking and related industries				
AMSTED Industries	406,000	\$ 14,260,750	406,000	\$ 17,508,750	Getty Oil	543,300	35,110,763	100,000	9,187,500	Consolidated				
Browning-Ferris					Mountain Fuel	—	—	—	—	Freightways	521,500	\$20,599,250	521,500	\$12,776,750
Industries	100,000	3,212,500	100,000	2,350,000	Supply	100,200	3,206,400	100,200	4,784,550	Leaseaway				
Clark Equipment	489,000	13,203,000	489,000	15,648,000	Phillips Petroleum	1,565,000	63,382,500	1,465,000	86,068,750	Transportation	587,500	15,495,312	587,500	17,331,250
Diess	900,091	31,953,231	900,091	43,204,368	Shell Oil	2,103,000	92,532,000	1,753,000	102,112,250	RLC	324,400	3,933,350	300,000	4,950,000
FMC	547,200	14,022,000	595,800	18,171,900	Standard Oil					Ryder System	747,048	21,944,535	822,377	22,306,976
\$25 cum. conv. pfd.	38,900	1,235,075	—	—	of Indiana	2,305,000	119,860,000	1,600,000	127,800,000	Yellow Freight System	125,500	1,976,625	300,500	4,657,750
Hyster	134,000	4,740,250	134,000	6,197,500	Standard Oil of Ohio	1,020,000	42,330,000	120,000	8,640,000	Subtotals		\$63,349,072		\$62,022,726
Ingersoll-Rand	68,000	3,842,000	68,000	5,091,500	Sun	850,000	38,875,000	147,000	7,166,250	Utilities-electric				
Omark Industries	300,000	5,625,000	35,600	916,700	Superior Oil	895,000	33,003,125	—	—	Allegheny				
Signode	212,700	7,670,600	212,700	7,923,075	Union Oil of California	905,000	34,050,625	—	—	Power System	600,000	\$ 9,675,000	—	—
Teledyne	100,000	13,850,000	—	—	Subtotals		\$565,556,683		\$481,908,382	American				
Trans Union	—	—	200,000	10,650,000	Petroleum-international					Electric Power	776,426	12,616,923	—	—
Unimation	19,600	392,000	—	—	British Petroleum ADR	179,600	\$ 4,265,500	79,600	\$ 3,124,300	Arizona				
Subtotals		\$114,006,406		\$127,661,793	Exxon	8,770,000	274,062,500	4,385,000	353,540,625	Public Service	450,000	8,718,750	550,000	\$ 9,693,750
Motor vehicles, equipment, and tires					Gulf Oil	2,883,400	102,000,275	2,883,400	125,427,900	Carolina				
Bandag	273,000	\$ 6,859,125	273,000	\$ 5,767,125	Mobil	3,100,000	74,787,500	1,450,000	117,087,500	Power & Light	293,073	5,934,728	258,397	4,683,446
Bendix	73	4,289	170,000	10,030,000	Royal Dutch Petroleum	—	—	—	—	Central & South West	700,000	9,712,500	—	—
\$4.04 cum.	—	—	—	—	10 fl. ord. shs.	3,322,400	115,868,700	—	—	Cincinnati				
Conv. pfd. B	30,400	1,470,600	—	—	20 fl. ord. shs.	—	—	1,661,200	161,967,000	Gas & Electric	235,100	3,702,825	235,100	3,585,275
Cummins Engine	321,500	11,413,250	400,000	12,100,000	Standard Oil					Cleveland				
Diana	200,000	5,900,000	200,000	4,275,000	of California	2,243,800	96,202,925	1,121,900	111,629,050	Electric Illuminating	750,000	12,000,000	775,000	11,334,375
Eaton	777,200	24,773,250	777,200	22,150,200	Texaco	2,650,000	87,450,000	2,650,000	127,200,000	Commonwealth				
Firestone Tire					Subtotals		\$754,637,400		\$999,976,375	Edison	818,022	16,258,187	—	—
& Rubber	859,800	10,854,975	1,482,000	15,561,000	Petroleum services					Consumers Power	1,870,000	32,023,750	1,770,000	29,426,250
Ford Motor	1,972,250	33,035,187	1,972,250	39,445,000	Baker International	362,900	\$ 13,790,200	—	—	Detroit Edison	1,168,127	13,287,451	866,719	9,425,573
General Motors	4,101,000	157,888,500	4,201,000	189,045,000	Dresser Industries	477,000	15,860,250	—	—	Duke Power	850,000	17,531,250	550,000	9,968,750
General Tire & Rubber	100,000	2,150,000	204,000	3,825,000	Fluor	200,000	6,000,000	800,000	\$ 66,800,000	Florida Power & Light	236,435	6,945,278	211,497	5,525,359
Goodyear Tire					Halliburton	800,000	41,700,000	—	—	Illinois Power	112,627	2,322,932	98,302	1,757,148
& Rubber	1,425,000	27,075,000	1,625,000	26,000,000	Hughes Tool	295,000	11,836,875	—	—	Midland South Utilities	2,132,004	26,916,551	1,766,202	20,311,323
Stanadyne	100,000	3,875,000	78,000	2,281,500	McDermott	400,000	15,200,000	300,000	12,300,000	Niagara Mohawk				
Sun Electric	109,900	1,346,275	—	—	NL Industries	300,000	11,925,000	—	—	Power	400,000	4,950,000	—	—
Subtotals		\$286,645,451		\$330,479,825	Schlumberger	3,250,012	181,594,420	2,166,675	253,500,975	Ohio Edison	761,285	8,849,938	—	—
Multi-industry					SEDCO	825,000	30,525,000	412,500	37,898,437	Pacific Gas & Electric	1,110,000	23,310,000	610,000	12,505,000
Colt Industries	180,000	\$ 10,080,000	200,000	\$ 9,050,000	Subtotals		\$328,431,745		\$370,499,412	Pennsylvania				
Lear Seigler	100,000	2,900,000	—	—	Photographic equipment					Power & Light	200,000	3,425,000	—	—
Litton Industries	241,842	13,633,843	—	—	Eastman Kodak	1,500,000	\$106,687,500	1,500,000	\$104,625,000	Philadelphia Electric	400,000	5,450,000	—	—
Ogden	162,100	4,234,863	—	—	Subtotals		\$106,687,500		\$104,625,000	Public Service				
Overseas Shipholding					Publishing					of Indiana	100,000	2,025,000	—	—
Group	250,000	4,062,500	—	—	American Greetings					Public Service				
Penn Central	602,300	24,844,875	600,000	22,950,000	Class A	—	—	163,000	\$ 1,874,500	Electric & Gas	996,086	17,965,548	463,538	7,880,146
Rockwell International	870,100	28,495,775	870,100	39,154,500	Dun & Bradstreet	352,300	\$22,194,900	352,300	20,081,100	Southern California				
Signal	150,000	3,806,250	—	—	McGraw-Hill	585,000	30,273,750	585,000	27,056,250	Edison	1,162,165	33,412,244	1,030,929	26,417,555
Ycco Laboratories	213,300	2,639,587	—	—	Time	591,212	22,613,859	314,200	19,576,775	Southern	1,863,346	22,360,152	214,332	2,625,567
United Technologies	299,800	12,516,650	319,200	19,471,200	\$4.50 cum. conv. pfd. C	168,100	11,010,550	—	—	Texas Utilities	407,250	7,992,281	—	—
\$3.875 cum. conv. pfd. C	39,500	2,054,000	24,000	1,824,000	\$15.75 cum. conv. pfd. B	—	—	209,800	9,336,100	Virginia Electric and Power	200,000	2,350,000	—	—
Subtotals		\$109,258,343		\$92,449,780	Subtotals		\$66,093,059		\$78,024,725	Subtotals		\$308,736,284		\$155,139,517
Newspapers					Railroads					Utilities-gas and pipeline				
Dow Jones	287,200	\$14,216,400	235,600	\$14,371,600	CSX	566,620	\$ 32,863,960	566,620	\$ 27,056,105	American Natural				
Gannett	675,000	24,384,375	450,000	24,750,000	Missouri Pacific	451,300	37,006,600	451,300	46,258,250	Resources	514,135	\$ 21,593,670	565,000	\$ 27,826,250
Knight-Ridder					Norfolk & Western					Consolidated				
Newspapers	100,000	3,025,000	100,000	2,787,500	Railway	358,700	18,607,562	358,700	14,617,025	Natural Gas	400,000	20,300,000	400,000	22,300,000
Times Mirror	680,000	31,110,000	830,000	34,445,000	Santa Fe Industries	102,000	2,154,750	34,000	3,485,000	El Paso	100,000	2,487,500	—	—
Subtotals		\$72,735,775		\$76,354,100	Southern Pacific	590,300	15,929,175	590,300	15,978,038	ENSERCH	50,000	1,262,500	—	—
Office machines					Southern Railway	177,983	16,952,881	169,027	13,606,673	Midcon	216,792	5,961,780	—	—
Amdahl	37,000	\$ 1,091,500	—	—	Union Pacific	210,000	10,920,000	200,000	15,750,000	Pacific				
Apple Computer	150,000	3,318,750	—	—	Subtotals		\$134,434,928		\$136,751,091	Gas Transmission	100,000	2,837,500	—	—
Automatic Data					Retail trade					Panhandle Eastern	935,451	34,377,824	884,610	\$39,696,874
Processing	718,200	18,044,775	465,100	\$ 23,022,450	Allied Stores	500,000	\$ 13,062,500	355,300	\$ 7,416,887	Peoples Energy				
Burroughs	751,200	25,540,800	551,200	29,695,900	Best Products	227,500	4,151,875	227,500	4,464,688	Texas Oil & Gas	375,000	13,125,000	—	—
CADDO Systems	180,000	2,655,000	120,000	4,500,000	Dayton Hudson	700,000	21,000,000	350,000	15,312,500	United				
CPT	131,000	2,358,000	—	—	Denny's			100,000	1,900,000	Energy Resources	982,200	40,515,750	982,200	47,022,825
Cray Research	69,000	2,518,500	69,000	3,346,500	Jack Eckerd	99,600	2,427,750	66,400	2,191,200	Valero Energy	100,000	2,287,500	—	—
Data General	349,800	18,801,750	489,700	32,258,987	Kmart					Subtotals		\$212,821,610		\$235,752,782
Datapoint	150,000	7,687,500	—	—	Department Stores	122,800	4,413,600	—	—	Utilities-telephone				
Digital Equipment	654,800	56,640,200	654,800	62,206,000	Gordon Jewelry Class A	311,650	5,298,050	191,100	3,654,788	American Telephone				
Dorado Micro Systems	50,000	600,000	—	—	K Mart	696,900	10,976,175	200,000	3,575,000	& Telegraph	7,280,543	\$ 427,731,954	6,848,491	\$327,871,028
Electronic Data					Longs Drug Stores	200,000	5,775,000	300,000	9,450,000	Bell Canada	1,635,417	26,779,955	1,639,356	27,459,217
Systems	—	—	331,200	10,805,400	R. H. Macy	252,023	13,357,219	381,157	16,199,172	Central Telephone				
Honeywell	100,000	6,987,500	—	—	May Department Stores	200,000	5,000,000	200,000	5,300,000	& Utilities	301,000	9,970,625	433,000	10,608,500
International Business					Modern Merchandising	252,600	2,368,125	252,600	2,462,850	Continental Telephone	2,221,891	37,494,427	2,570,134	40,479,626
Machines	5,695,700	323,942,938	5,695,700	386,595,636	J. C. Penney	100,000	3,862,500	—	—	General Telephone				
NCR	531,100	23,169,237	606,100	45,457,500	Sears, Roebuck	1,132,000	18,253,500	632,000	9,838,000	& Electronics	2,050,100	65,603,200	2,500,100	68,127,725
Panasonic Systems	158,200	1,779,750	—	—	Service Merchandise	151,000	1,774,250	151,000	1,585,500	United				
Prime Computer	270,000	6,378,750	270,000	11,137,500	Tandy	386,500	13,044,375	—	—	Telecommunications	1,457,970	31,710,863	1,851,913	31,945,512

SOURCE: COLLEGE RETIREMENT FUND

Wyngaarden, New NIH Director Continued from Page 13

leges and a friend of Dr. Wyngaarden's for the past 10 years. "I think he understands the problems and is a strong advocate of biomedical research."

"It was very reassuring to me that the Administration looked for the best man, regardless of what his political viewpoints were."

"What I particularly admire about him is how he can retain his humor under a considerable amount of stress," says Ewald W. Busse, dean of Duke University's medical school. "I'm sure that will show quickly in his new position."

Although he plans to make no immediate policy changes, Dr. Wyngaarden has already shown that he is not merely a mouthpiece for the Reagan Administration.

For example, in response to questions, he candidly told reporters last

week that he personally supported a woman's right to have an abortion, although President Reagan has backed legislation limiting federal assistance for such operations.

'Test Tube' Fertilization

However, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, Richard S. Schweiker, said in a statement that Dr. Wyngaarden had said he would support the Administration's position on abortion.

"He has also told me that his personal views on this issue will not influence his performance as director of N.I.H.," said Secretary Schweiker, a strong opponent of abortion.

Dr. Wyngaarden also said he supported research on in-vitro or "test tube" fertilization, because it "is a legitimate area for biomedical research." The institutes now support

such research using animals, but Dr. Wyngaarden said he "would have no problem with carrying this forward to the human level."

In nearly all other matters, however, he strongly supports the Reagan Administration, even on issues that are likely to make him unpopular among university administrators.

One issue is Mr. Reagan's proposal to reduce administrative-cost payments to universities in fiscal 1983. Under the President's proposed 1983 budget for N.I.H., the agency would receive an increase of only 3 per cent, far less than the rate of inflation. Thus, Dr. Wyngaarden said, the reduction in payments for indirect costs is necessary to maintain an adequate level of new research awards and traineeships, to continue to attract scientists and physicians to careers in biomedical research.

The Reagan Administration has proposed to reduce by 10 per cent next year the amount of indirect costs—such as administrative expenses—for which it will reimburse universities that conduct research. Indirect-cost payments to institutions now account for about 30 per cent of the money spent for N.I.H. research.

The White House has also proposed to cut in half the payments institutions receive when they enroll students with N.I.H.-supported biomedical-research traineeships.

With the money saved by those reductions, the agency can support 4,100 new research grants and 8,900 traineeships, Dr. Wyngaarden said. Without them, he said, only "about 3,100 or 3,200" new research awards could be supported.

The reductions will place financially hard-pressed universities "in a very difficult spot," he acknowledged.

But he said the agency's highest priority would be to emphasize support for biomedical-research grants. "I think that's the bedrock on which the whole system rests and thrives."

Dr. Wyngaarden said that if the N.I.H. budget were increased, he hoped to raise the number of new research grants to 5,000, the level Dr. Fredrickson had maintained while director of the agency.

He added that his second priority was to support the greatest possible number of biomedical traineeships, which a National Academy of Sciences panel recommended setting at 10,750 annually. The N.I.H. is currently supporting about 9,750 traineeships, he said.

5 Directors Needed

One of Dr. Wyngaarden's first duties will be to find directors for 5 of the 11 institutes, which are now being run by acting directors. He said he had scheduled interviews for those posts in May and June.

He must also fill other key positions at the institutes, including that of director of the National Institute on Aging, whose present director plans to leave this summer.

Dr. Fredrickson, the former N.I.H. director, has known Dr. Wyngaarden since both attended the University of Michigan medical school. (Dr. Wyngaarden graduated one year after Dr. Fredrickson.) He has worked with the new N.I.H. director in editing five editions of *The Metabolic Basis of Inherited Disease*, a textbook. The latest edition was published this year.

Dr. Fredrickson said in a recent interview that looking back at the N.I.H. directorship, "I realize how extraordinarily important the job is to maintaining the quality of university research."

Dr. Wyngaarden "is vigorous and has had lots of administrative experience," he added. "My expectation is that he will pick up the numerous administrative duties that he needs to learn quickly."

Dr. Wyngaarden has said he plans to investigate alternatives to the pro-

Black Colleges to Receive Increased Federal Aid

WASHINGTON
Although cuts in federal support for higher education have been threatened this year, historically black colleges are due to receive a slight raise, according to the Department of Education.

The Reagan Administration's first annual report on the government's efforts to strengthen its assistance to black colleges shows an increase of 0.4 per cent, from \$544.8-million in fiscal 1981 to an estimated \$546.9-million in fiscal 1982, which ends September 30.

The report is the result of a survey of the 27 departments and agencies that support most of the government's higher-education programs and about 98 per cent of the federal programs for black colleges, according to a spokesman for the Education Department.

Total spending on higher education by those 27 agencies in fiscal 1982 is expected to decline by 4.4 per cent, from \$10.1-billion to \$9.6-billion, according to the report.

The projected increase in support for black colleges is attributed to an executive order signed by President Reagan last fall calling for "significant increases in the participation of historically black colleges and universities in federally sponsored programs."

The report was completed last month by the Department of Education, which is charged with coordinating the so-called White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges, and was submitted

to President Reagan's Cabinet Council on Human Resources. Black-college presidents were to give the council their comments on the plan last week.

Figures in the final report—which shows the 0.4-per-cent increase in federal funds to black colleges in fiscal 1982—have changed significantly since the first draft, which was prepared in March. According to that draft, the colleges were to receive a 13.8-per-cent reduction; a later draft showed a 0.4-per-cent reduction.

An Education Department spokesman explained that the first draft contained numerous inaccuracies. He said the second was more accurate, but that the "top-level officials in some agencies had not given the matter the attention merited by the President's mandate."

While several agencies were persuaded to include more money in their budgets for black colleges, the final report notes that others have still not assigned "adequate administrative personnel for the effective implementation of the executive order."

Noting that seven agencies reported decreases in financing to black colleges, the report recommends that President Reagan "reiterate the serious intent of his mandate, and, to the extent permissible by law, require a renewed effort" by those agencies to find ways to increase support for the black colleges.

—LORENZO MIDDLETON

Washington Notes

Hatch Withdraws Bill to Narrow Title IX

Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah and chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, says he is withdrawing a bill, S 1361, that would narrow the coverage of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The law bars sex discrimination in federally assisted education programs or activities.

Senator Hatch has sent letters to women's groups in Utah saying that since he introduced his bill he has "become more acutely aware of the gains across a wide front which have been made for women in Utah because of Title IX."

S 1361 would have limited the application of Title IX only to educational programs receiving direct federal aid, and would have stipulated that only students—not employees—of schools and colleges were covered. Title IX's ban on sex bias in admissions would have applied only to students entering federally assisted programs.

Added Senator Hatch, who is running for re-election this fall: "While I continue to feel that Title IX, as enacted, is not perfect and can be improved, since reviewing the progress made because of Title IX, and the rational way it has been administered in Utah in the past few years, I am withdrawing my amendment."

He said, though, that he would "monitor the situation carefully and consider other improvements if they become necessary."

House Committee Approves \$200-a-Month GI Bill

The House Armed Services Committee approved a GI Bill last week that would provide education benefits of \$200 a month for up to 36 months for military personnel who have served at least three years on active duty.

The measure, HR 1400, also would give members of the Reserves and the

National Guard benefits of \$140 a month for 36 months after completion of a six-year enlistment.

The House Veterans Affairs Committee, which also has jurisdiction over such legislation, last year passed a version of the bill that would have provided \$300 a month for those who served on active duty for three years, but the measure was never voted on by the full House.

Alcohol and Drug Programs Approved by Senate Panel

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee has approved a bill, S 2365, that would extend the research programs of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and of the National Institute on Drug Abuse for fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

Before ordering the measure reported to the full Senate, the panel approved an amendment that would raise authorized spending for the alcohol agency's programs to \$32.9-million for both years, up from the \$28.1-million expected to be spent this year. Maximum spending for the drug-abuse institute would be set at \$46.6-million for fiscal 1983 and 1984, up from \$39.8-million this year.

The House Subcommittee on Health and Environment has approved a somewhat more generous bill, HR 6338, that would provide \$33-million in fiscal 1983 and \$50-million in 1984 for alcohol research, and \$47-million in 1983 and \$53-million in 1984 for research on drug abuse.

Native American Arts Institute Wins Senate Approval

The Senate has passed a bill, S 792, that would establish an independent Institute of Native American Culture and Arts Development. The institute, which would have a budget of \$4-million a year, is designed to preserve Native American art and to support research and scholarship in the field.

People

Benny Andrews, assistant professor of art at Queens College of the City University of New York, has been named director of the visual-arts program at the National Endowment for the Arts.

Ruth Berenson, a contributing editor of *National Review* magazine, has been named associate deputy chairman for programs at the National Endowment for the Arts.

Steven M. Cahn, acting director for humanities at the Rockefeller Foundation, has been named director of the division of general programs at the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Tony E. Callegos, former manager of equal-opportunity programs at the Douglas Aircraft Corporation in Los Angeles, has been confirmed by the Senate as a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Anne Krueger, professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, has been named a vice-president of the World Bank.

Jeffrey M. Mandell, former counsel to the Presidential Task Force on the Arts and Humanities, has been named general counsel at the National Endowment for the Arts.

Caroline L. McMillen, program officer at the John M. Olin Foundation, has been named special as-

sistant to the chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

Kate L. Moore, executive assistant to the chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, has been named director of the agency's Office of Policy, Planning, and Research.

Joan Parent, first vice-president of the National School Boards Association, has been named to the National Science Board's Commission on Precollege Education in Mathematics, Science, and Technology.

Joseph E. Rowe, vice-president for technology at the Harris Corporation (Melbourne, Fla.) has been named to the National Science Board's Commission on Precollege Education in Mathematics, Science, and Technology.

Hugh Southern, executive director of the Theatre Development Fund, has been named deputy chairman for programs at the National Endowment for the Arts.

Ana Steele, special assistant to the chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, has been named associate deputy chairman for programs.

Clarence Thomas, director of the Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Education, has been confirmed by the Senate as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Changes in Funds by Department and Agency

Departments	Fiscal 1981 actual	Fiscal 1982 estimated	Change
Agriculture	\$ 34,036,000	\$ 38,320,000	+ 13%
Commerce	354,000	323,000	- 9%
Defense	6,189,000	6,688,000	+ 8%
Education	416,920,000	424,138,000	+ 2%
Energy	2,790,000	1,707,000	- 39%
Health and Human Services	62,191,000	52,270,000	- 17%
Housing and Urban Development	375,000	771,000	+106%
Justice	142,000	250,000	+ 76%
Labor	6,482,000	3,273,000	- 50%
Transportation	712,000	1,839,000	+158%
Treasury	0	200,000	
Agencies			
Agency for International Development	1,435,000	4,000,000	+179%
Appalachian Regional Commission	124,000	185,000	+ 52%
Central Intelligence Agency	192,000	363,000	+ 89%
Environmental Protection Agency	1,114,000	1,124,000	†
International Communication Agency	412,000	415,000	†
National Science Foundation	4,490,000	3,230,000	- 28%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	88,000	84,000	- 5%
Small Business Administration	375,000	400,000	+ 7%
Veterans Administration	305,000	1,259,000	+320%

† Increase of less than 1%.

Note: The Departments of Interior and State, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reported no change in support for fiscal 1982.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

posed 10-per-cent reduction in support for indirect costs.

"I think there will be another very careful look at all of the components of the indirect cost [reimbursement procedure] in order to arrive at a perhaps more uniform way of doing it," he said last week. Now, universities calculate the costs in many different ways.

Scientific Fraud

Dr. Wyngaarden hinted that one option could involve limits on the amount universities charge the agency for laboratory space and administration, since each of these categories accounts for nearly one-third of the total indirect costs.

In other areas, he said that institutions should be the first to investigate instances of scientific fraud by their researchers, and that N.I.H. should be notified of the allegations if the work

is supported by the agency. A newly formed committee of N.I.H. officials is studying how institutions should deal with instances of such fraud.

Proposals in Congress to create new institutes at the N.I.H., Dr. Wyngaarden said, are "illogical," because they would reduce the limited money available for the existing institutes.

Similarly, Congressional measures that would set aside a percentage of the agency's budget for small-business innovation, he said, would decrease the money available to other researchers.

In January, the N.I.H. lifted its rules barring profit-making organizations from competing for research awards. "I think it would be sounder to let that system operate and see whether some of these problems may not be solved by simply opening the doors to applicants from small businesses," he said.